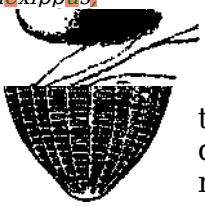
FIG. 4.—Egg of *Anosia plexippus*,



times they are ribbed, the ribs running from the center outwardly and downwardly along the sides like the meridian lines upon a globe. Between these ribs there is frequently found a fine network of raised lines variously arranged. Sometimes the surface is covered with minute depressions, sometimes with a series of minute elevations variously disposed. As there is great variety in the form of the eggs, so also there is great variety in their color. Brown, blue, green, red, and yellow eggs occur. Greenish or greenish-white are common tints. The eggs are often ornamented with dots and lines of darker color. Species which are related to one another show their affinity even in the form of their eggs. At the upper end of the eggs of insects there are one or more curious structures, known as micropyles (little doors),

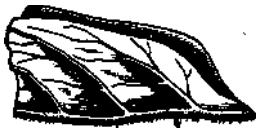


FIG. 5.—Egg of *Anosia* US, natural size, on

FIG. 6.—Egg of *Stntkochari s dennttia*, magnified 20 diameters.

FIG. 7.—Turban-shaped egg of *Lyccena nsendar-dnlus* greatly magnified.

FIG. 8.—Egg of *Melitaa phaeton*, greatly magnified.

through which the spermatozoa of the male find ingress and they are fertilized. These can only be seen under a good microscope.

The eggs are laid upon the food-plant upon which the cater-